

Special
Edition!

LAMBDA Vintage

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PROUDLY SERVING THE LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY SINCE 1961

Observatory Receives Final Funding Commitments

January 1990
Laurentian University takes pride in its involvement in the Sudbury Neutrino Observatory. There are a number of important links between the University and the project. Scientists from L.U. have been associated with the Observatory since its original planning in 1985.

Underground laboratories have been established in other countries (Europe, USA, Soviet Union) for many different experiments. Most are in isolated location, in mountainous regions or at remote mines. The laboratory in Sudbury will be unique not only in its neutrino detector featuring Canadian 'heavy' water, but in its close proximity to a major mining community and a university campus.

It is planned that the Sudbury office of the Institute for Underground Science, which will construct and operate the detector, will be located on the Laurentian campus. An administrative group including the construction and project managers and a technical support group will be based here. Research associates for the observatory may have links with the university, and many SNO collaborators will work at the laboratory site and on campus for periods of time during the construction and preparations phases.

Along with other Canadian institutions, it is planned that Laurentian will become a full member of the consortium form-

ing the Institute for Underground Science, to be set up in the near future. Laurentian faculty member, Dr. Doug Hallman (Dep. Of Physics) is a member of the SNO Management Committee, an executive group which currently

site, directs research into the special shielding materials (low activity concrete and sulfurcrete) used in the lab, and is setting up a low-background counting facility on campus, which will be used for materials testing and quality

tory will lead to other related research and development activities in Sudbury, possibly involving additional experiments in the underground laboratory.

The research and development work for the underground

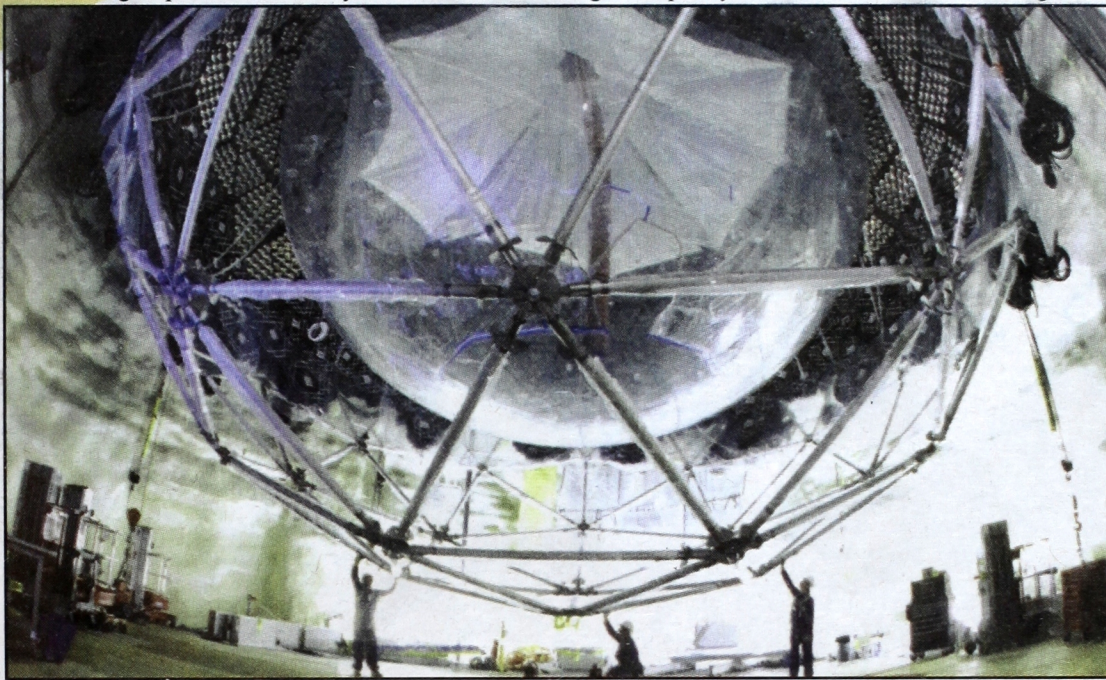
opportunity for rock mechanics research in a relatively controlled environment and at a depth which is seldom encountered in Canadian underground construction or mining, producing developments in mining technology and training opportunities for industry staff.

3. An extensive, potentially marketable water purification system is being developed for the Observatory. The system will feature improved techniques for the removal of impurities from water and will produce the world's purest water.

4. Several new types of concrete have been developed which will have worldwide commercial applications in medical and scientific laboratories because of the ultra-low-radioactivity and shielding properties.

5. The technology of the water monitoring system being developed will have application in the sensitive assessment of water impurities for the mining industry and for environmental water studies.

6. Local science and technology education will benefit. More than 40 applied science M. Sc. And more than 15 pure science Ph. D. topics have been identified and there will be many opportunities for university and college students to participate in various aspects of the project as part of their education or as summer student assistants. In many cases, work on the project will involve interaction with high technology Canadian industries participating in research or supplying components for the SNO.



www2.lns.mit.edu/neutrino

The Sudbury Neutrino Observatory at Laurentian University is home to a number of ongoing scientific studies and research projects.

supervises the activities of the collaborating scientists.

At present, two faculty members in the Department of Physics, Dr. Doug Hallman and Dr. Rizwan Haq, are members of the SNO team. Dr. Hallman coordinates underground environment monitoring at the SNO

control. He is also the coordinator for safety planning for the collaboration. Dr. Haq will be assisting with computer modeling studies and analysis on his return from a sabbatical leave in 1990.

In the longer term, it is anticipated that the neutrino observa-

laboratory will result in a variety of technological benefits for Northern Ontario and for Canada:

1. Sudbury will become a focus for international science with the Observatory, attracting scientists from all over the world to work in the community.

2. There will be a unique

The Big Nickel Shortage

Friday, Nov. 21, 1969

Nickel, the lowly metal commonly associated with the U.S. 50 piece, has become a philosopher's stone for speculators. On the London Metal Exchange, the main international market, a pound of nickel last week brought \$7.70 —about five times

ore fields at Sudbury, Ont. Last week union negotiators and Inco reached a tentative but shaky agreement that would increase the average hourly pay of workers from \$3.10 to \$3.98 over three years. If finally accepted, the Inco deal would also be the basis for ending a parallel work stoppage at Falcon-bridge Nickel

ed for alloys used in jet engines and nuclear reactors. The noncorroding quality that it gives to stainless steel also makes nickel indispensable in spacecraft and SST airliners. The non-Communist world uses 830 million pounds of nickel yearly, and the total has been growing by 10% a year.

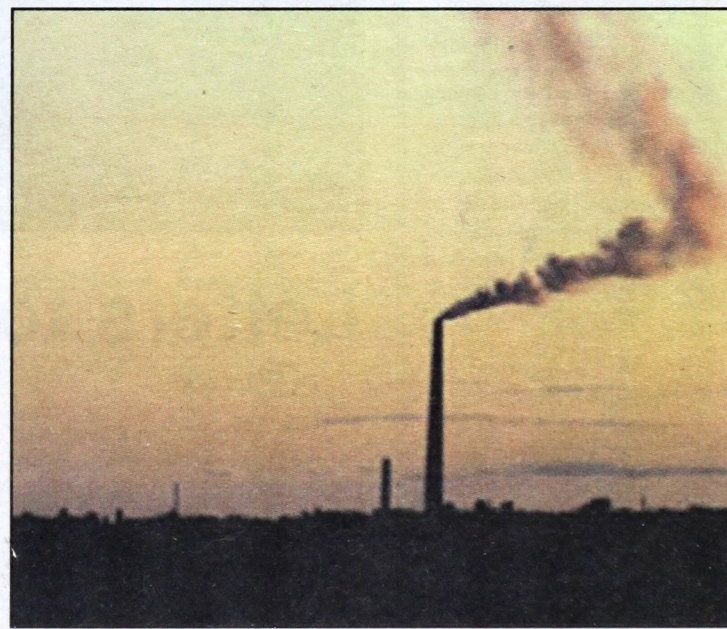
Britain, which depends almost wholly on Canadian nickel, has been hurt worst. The country faces what the London Times calls "one of the gravest raw materials crises since wartime controls." Stainless-steel prices have climbed 35% since August. Rolls-Royce is reclaiming the metal from scrapped engines, and some auto manufacturers will probably cut down on nickel-bearing chromium trim. Lord Melchett, head of the British Steel Corp., has appealed to the Soviets, who also produce nickel, to sell more of it.

In the U.S., the Government has drawn on its stockpile and has begun allocating 9,000,000 lbs. of nickel for defense use. The U.S. may be forced to look for a shiny substitute for the metal that goes into dimes and quarters and makes up 25% of the content of nickels. Thefts of nickel from private warehouses have become common. Manufacturers in civilian markets are in a constant scramble for nickel, some of them patronizing a black market and paying as much as \$9 a

Mines, a smaller Ontario firm. Even after work is resumed, however, the delivery pipeline will not be refilled for at least five months, and the scarcity will continue.

Appeal to Moscow

A vital element in advanced technology, nickel provides the strength and heat resistance need-



Contributed

Sudbury's skyline includes smokestacks from local mines.

pound. Small businessmen have taken the hardest beating; they did not have the capital to lay in large supplies before the strike. Eventually, consumers will have to pay more for carving knives, stainless-steel golf clubs, snowmobiles, faucet handles and other nickel-bearing products.

The Search Goes On

Even before the Canadian strike, supplies of nickel were short. Inco, whose executives concede that production has not kept up with demand, is now spending about \$150 million annually to increase its Canadian output from last year's 450 million pounds to 600 million in 1972. This capital outlay is larger than the \$144 million that Inco

earned after taxes on its sales of \$767 million last year.

Canada will continue to be the world's main supplier for the next few years, but enough new sources will be opened up by the mid-1970s to reduce the leverage of the Ontario unionists, who have a habit of striking at the expiration of each three-year contract. Inco has acquired concessions in Guatemala and Indonesia. The French firm of Le Nickel is mining in New Caledonia. Most important, recent discoveries show that Western Australia may some day rival Ontario as a "nickel province." For the moment, however, anyone who has a source of nickel can make a mint.



Contributed

INCO remains one of the main suppliers of nickel ore.

more than a year ago. The price was bid to incredible levels by the worst global shortage since World War II.

The immediate cause of the scarcity was a four-month strike at International Nickel Co., which mines well over half of the West's nickel, mostly from the

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Lambda circulates 2,200 copies throughout the City of Greater Sudbury and the Laurentian University Campus. We thank the following for permitting us to circulate our paper at their establishments.

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Include your full name and student number. Please keep articles to a maximum of 700 words. Lambda reserves the right to edit for content considered sexist, racist, homophobic, heterosexist, for length, or legal purposes. Letters of a harassing or slanderous nature will be dealt with by the proper authorities.

ADDITIONALLY...

Lambda is supported in large part by green tea, multivitamins and Sudbury tap water. We respectfully reserve the right to make indirect references to old Canadian TV shows, sci fi films and terrible pop-rock bands.

Han shot first.



Alex Taylor
Editor-in-Chief

Welcome back after what I hope was a very refreshing and productive reading week!

This week's paper is a bonus edition, and we spent time looking back on the last 40 years of news here in Sudbury as well as around the world. I think we did a great job of finding interesting articles, including a handful of old Lambda articles.

One thing that I started noticing while I was putting the paper together is how similar the

news from the 70s was to the news in 2007. At first this made me laugh, reflecting on how we never really learn from our mistakes. However, upon further reflection I started getting concerned that maybe the human race is doomed.

Optimistic personality but pessimistic perspective on the human race, that's me. Most notable to me is the article about the oil crisis - They were concerned about running out of oil 40 years ago, but instead of making changes and building more sustainable resources, we've exploited more natural resources than our 1970s friends could even fathom. I want to say that maybe it'll take a crash to wake people up but... that already happened, and nothing really

changed.

Likewise with the article about the auto industry! Hmm, low sales, high production costs, plant shutdowns, job losses. Does this sound familiar? I'm not going to pretend that I'm the perfect environmentalist, because I drive my car as much as the next person, but this cyclical nature of the industries in Canada doesn't seem to be something that's going to recover soon. The problem is that oil isn't \$25 a barrel anymore, it's \$90, and only going up as supplies dwindle. Call me a doomsday theorist if you'd like, but I think we're headed for a rough time in human history.

On a lighter note, check out all the hilarious old ads that we found! Nothing like a healthy

dose of misogyny to start your day. I wish my mom had told me that all I needed as a woman was sandwich making skills and pantyhose.

Check out the photo under my column - Vintage Lambda! The printing presses at our current printer, Journal Printing, are a bit different and more modern than that one, but the ink-on-paper process still perseveres - Sometimes the old way just needs improvement, not a complete overhaul. Online news is definitely convenient but nothing will ever beat the printed word.

Enjoy the vintage stories, see you on November 15th with a new edition of Lambda.

Vive le printing press,
- Alex



Laurentian University Archives

Letters to the Editor - November 1989

Dear Lambda,

We, the smokers at Laurentian, are fed up with being treated like criminals. Especially in the Great Hall.

We were told that if we were caught smoking in the no-smoking section, which used to be the smoking section, that we would be fined for doing so. The fines ranging from \$55.00 to \$250.00.

Whatever happened to freedom of choice? One of us is allergic to perfume, does that mean that the perfume wearers will be segregated from the non-perfume wearers? Don't tell her that perfume smells better, she still gets sick from the fumes. Within a year, the Great Hall is supposed to be completely non-smoking. What happens to the smokers then?

And why are we being ostracized? There is a professor who wants a policy of non-smoking in the Great Hall, but day after day he is seen sitting with the smokers in the smoking section. Does

this make any sense at all? If he is so disdainful of smoking, then why is he sitting with the smokers in the smoking section? Why does he not make use of the faculty lounge? Isn't the Great Hall one of the places where students congregate? He has two options, we have none.

We are not saying that non-smokers don't have any rights, but we are saying, what about the rights of smokers?

he squeaky wheel gets the grease, well, now there is more than one wheel.

-An angry group of smokers, most of which are full-time students and fulltime smokers.

Dear Editor,

Who am I? I could be your mother, your grandmother, your sister, or the girl next door. I could be the one who sits beside you in psych class, the one you see in the cafeteria every Tuesday or the one who works in the pub. I could be anyone. Now that we've

established who I am, there is one more question I have to ask. What am I to you? I believe that I know the answer. I play many different roles in your answer. If I'm your mother, I'm loving, caring, understanding and dependable. If I'm your sister, I'm the little girl in pug tails that was your shadow for so many years. If I'm the girl next door, I'm the one you grew up with and used to play trucks and hide-and-seek with. But what if I'm not any of those? I'll answer this one too. Your opinion changes drastically. I change from a person to an object with a nice body. I no longer have feelings or opinions worth listening to. I become a chick, a broad, a babe or a wench, depending on the man who is rating me at the time. I am judged by my appearance as the whether my personality is that of a friendly person or a bitch and whether or not I am easy. It still amazes me that no matter how far our society has progressed in technology

or industry, it has seemed to totally pass by our social evaluations of women. In a world where so called 'equality' has been reached, we've still got a long way to go. For the brave men who have read this so far, I applaud you. You are the men who are at least willing to listen. I ask you to take use seriously. Ol am just as capable of intelligence, opinions, and also being deeply hurt by an ignorant person's comments as you. I ask you to think about this the next time you are about to pass judgment on me as a scale from one to ten. Now I'll ask you again. Who am I? I could still be your mother or your sister. I am more likely a corporate executive, or a store manager or the person who signs your paycheque. One thing I am not though, is an object. And, I have a name, whether it is Kim, Jan, Sue, or Debbie, I have a name. My name is not sweetheart!

Sincerely, Kim K.

New Party of the Left

Friday, Aug. 11, 1961

Canada's Tories and Liberals, busy belaboring one another, last week had to make way for a new, third party. It is a far-left political party that promises to give both of them trouble. In Ottawa's steamy Coliseum, the big, 1,150,000-member Canadian Labor Congress and the small, farm-based socialist CCF party joined forces under the banner of the New Democratic Party. For leader the convention chose Saskatchewan's fiery CCF Premier T. C. ("Tommy") Douglas, 56, for 17 years boss of Canada's only socialist provincial government.

Party Leader Douglas lost no time drawing a bead on the free-enterprising government of Tory Prime Minister John Diefenbaker. The issue in the next election, cried Douglas "is either a planned economy with full employment and a high standard of living, or an unplanned economy based on the philoso-

phy of every man for himself—as the elephant said as he was dancing among the chickens."

That kind of vivid fighting talk was just what the 2,000 delegates expected from the CCF's Douglas. Launched in 1933 with the object of "eradicating capitalism" in favor of sweeping "socialist planning," the CCF has never been a decisive factor in national politics. But now, by joining big labor and moderating its tone, the CCF sees a chance to make itself felt against both Diefenbaker's Tories and the old-line Liberals led by Lester Pearson. Sang the delegates:

Mike Pearson and Diefy

Are in for a fa'

For the cocky wee Douglas

Is the pride o' them a'.

To carry the battle to the voters, the New Democrats talked no more about liquidating capitalism. The new campaign cry is

"planning"—from the cradle to the grave. They promise a national health plan with free medical care for all, a welfare plan to improve old-age pensions, family allowances and workmen's compensation, a tax reform plan to "redistribute the nation's income on a fairer basis." Over all would stand a new Ministry of Planning to help all the other planners with their plans. In foreign affairs, the party casts a sour eye at NATO. The New Democrats are flatly opposed to nuclear arms for Canadian and even for NATO forces.

With such a program, the New Democrats boldly set their caps to replace the old-line Liberals as the alternative to Diefenbaker's conservative Tories. Be cause he too expects that the New Democrats will undercut the Liberals' vote. Diefenbaker, who only a few weeks ago hinted at a fall election, may now delay it until next spring to give the new party time to get its campaign going.

Doctors on Strike!

Friday, Jul. 13, 1962

Some strikes no one wins, and a doctors' strike is plainly one of them. Last week, refusing to practice under a socialized medical insurance plan enacted by the Saskatchewan legislature, two-thirds of the province's 900 doctors locked up their offices and went off on vacation. Rather than bow to the government, the doctors gave free emergency care at 34 hospitals—but left behind only one practicing physician for every 3,000 citizens.

The shock of not having the family doctor at the other end of the telephone was abruptly brought home on the first day of the strike. When Mrs. Vicky Derhousoff put her nine-month-old son Carl to bed in their home at Usherville, he was running a fever. Next morning the fever was higher. Peter Derhousoff tried to phone the doctors in nearby Preeceville, was told that both were on vacation. A nurse at the Preeceville Hospital told him to take the baby to Yorkton, 91 miles away. On the road, says Derhousoff, "I began to realize it was a race with death." Three miles from Yorkton, the baby went limp in his mother's arms. Derhousoff tried mouth-to-mouth breathing, but the baby was dead on arrival at the hospital.

No one could say that the baby could have been saved had there been a doctor; a preliminary report showed he had meningitis of a virulent sort. But that did not ease the parents' anguish. "I blame the government," said Mrs. Derhousoff.

Just Like War. Across Saskatchewan, 79 hospitals were left without doctors, and closed for all but first aid during the first two days of the strike. Typical was Nokomis Union Hospital, where patients were told they would have to be discharged. A housewife, Mrs. Al Nagy, found the scene "just like a war. People were standing in groups on all the street corners, talking about it, trying to think of something they could do."

The Saskatchewan plan to which the doctors objected was fathered by former Premier T. C. ("Tommy") Douglas, who, as leader of Canada's only Socialist provincial government for 17 years until last year, pioneered the continent's most far-reaching public health services. In 1946, Douglas inaugurated medical care for 50,000 of Saskatchewan's 925,000 people. The following year, the Douglas government launched Canada's first province-wide hospital insurance plan. The new medicare act is the capstone of Douglas' planning. A country cousin of Britain's NHS, it provides province-wide compulsory insurance covering payments for

all medical, surgical and specialist treatment. Unlike the British plan, it does not cover dentistry, glasses or drugs. The cost, \$22 million a year, is to be met by annual premiums (\$12 for single people, \$24 for families), and by increasing sales and income taxes.

The act set up a commission, appointed by the government, and gave it the right to prescribe "the terms and conditions on which physicians and other persons may provide insured services for beneficiaries."

The act required that all doctors conform to the plan, accept a schedule of fees fixed by the government, and not engage in any private practice on the side.

Doctors United. Saskatchewan's College of Physicians and Surgeons denounced the plan as "peace-time conscription," saw in the act "an ingenious method of controlling doctors and the practice of medicine in a political, economic and legislative sense." So fiercely did they oppose the plan that when Douglas resigned to lead Canada's New Democratic Party last November, his successor, Premier Woodrow Stanley Lloyd, postponed its scheduled start, offered to tone down the administrative commission's powers, and to allow doctors to practice outside the plan. The doctors found the act still "unacceptable."

In the U.S., Dr. J. Bruce Henriksen, who is leading a group of New Jersey doctors against President Kennedy's medicare, applauded the prairie doctors' "fine example." But in both Canada and the U.S., many questioned the doctors' tactics. In Boston, Dr. Richard Ford, associate clinical professor of legal medicine at Harvard, volunteered to fly to Saskatchewan to investigate any deaths "that may be related to professional negligence by delinquent physicians." Dr. Gerhard T. Beck, 53, left his yacht in Jacksonville, Fla., and flew to Regina to help, declaring: "It is not our professional prerogative to desert our patients."

In the strike's first six days, the doctors and government communicated mainly by trading angry press communiques. Dr. Harold Dalglish, president of the Saskatchewan College of Physicians and Surgeons, demanded that the act "be withdrawn while doctors are still available who are not fully committed to leave Saskatchewan." But at week's end the doctors had not softened their tone, nor had Premier Lloyd. Said the premier: "This is no longer just a matter of medical care service. It is now an outright challenge to the procedures of constitutional government. If one can envisage this spreading to other groups, then one has a situation of anarchy."

"There is no way they can stop us, short of sending in the police."

The odd naval engagement began not far from Scapa Flow, traditional wartime port of the British navy. Whenever the Norwegians headed for land in their squat, diesel-powered skiff, crewmen from the Rainbow Warrior in inflatable boats powered by 50-h.p. outboards began darting across their path. Orcadian volunteers pitched tents on the breeding-ground islands,

ready to frighten the seals into the water at the approach of the hunters.

At week's end the score in the peekaboo hunting match stood at seals and conservationists 1, hunters 0; frustrated by thick fogs and the energetic efforts of the environmentalists, the Norwegian seal hunters had withdrawn farther offshore, possibly waiting for the public hue and cry to die down before making another attempt at sealicide.



**A WRINKLE!
I'M GETTING OLD!**

BUT LADY... "dishpan hands" make you look older than a wrinkle does!!

"Middle-aged hands" often make people add three to five years to your age... yet it's easy to guard against those criss-cross wrinkles on your knuckles, that coarsening of the skin... Protect your hands in the dishpan. Don't use ordinary wash-day soaps for dishes—they weren't made to protect sensitive skin. But

IVORY SOAP was. Give your hands a gentle Ivory bath every time you wash dishes—you'll be surprised how nice your hands stay. Another surprise—Ivory Soap actually costs less to use for dishes than washday chips and powders! So make Ivory your dishwashing soap today. Ask for practical "Large Size" Ivory.

**Keep your Hands Young
... wash Dishes with
IVORY SOAP**

99% Pure

Sealicide - Stalking Halichoerus grypus

Monday, Oct. 23, 1978

A bizarre and motley flotilla played tag last week in the frigid northern waters off Britain's Orkney Islands. Leading the chase was the 120-ft, red-and-white-hulled vessel Kvitungen, carrying six expert Norwegian seal hunters to and fro between half a dozen uninhabited islands. Snapping at their heels was the 500-ton trawler Rainbow Warrior, crewed by 14 militant ecologists. Bringing up the rear were three boatloads of eager journalists, with reinforcements overhead in helicopters and light aircraft. At stake in the curious nautical exercise were the lives of some 6,000 generally inoffensive members of the species Halichoerus grypus, commonly known as the gray seal.

Normally the British government goes out of its way to safeguard gray seals, of which 100,000 are known to

exist worldwide. About 14,500 of these have breeding grounds in the Orkneys, and they have been on Britain's protected species list since 1914. Lately, however, British fishermen have complained that the voracious mammals have been eating too much of the depleted whitefish and salmon stocks in North Atlantic waters. The government's Scottish Office, with headquarters in Edinburgh, agreed with the fishermen that the seal herd must be thinned out. It called on the Norwegians, armed with 7.62 mm Mauser rifles and 4-ft. pickax bludgeons known as hakapiks, to dispatch 900 mother seals and 1,700 fluffy white pups in the first phase of the culling program. Local hunters have been licensed to kill 3,200 more pups.

The decision drew howls from environmentalists, politicians and some local Orkney residents. Liberal

M.P. Jo Grimond, who represents the islands at Westminster, called on Secretary of State for Scotland Bruce Millan to ask if the slaughter was really necessary. The U.N.-backed International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources added its own objection. In Edinburgh, anonymous protesters threw bricks through the glass storefronts of five companies selling hunting equipment.

The most serious challenge to the hunt came from an environmental organization called Greenpeace, led by David McTaggart, 47. A veteran of the annual seal-hunting protests in his native Canada, McTaggart six years ago sailed a wooden ketch into the South Pacific in a futile attempt to halt a French atomic bomb test. This time he vowed to keep a cordon of conservationists between the Norwegians and their prey. Said McTaggart:

"That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

Dr. David R. Williams

The first human journey to the surface of the Moon began at Pad A, Launch Complex 39, Kennedy Space Center, Florida with the liftoff of Apollo 11 on a Saturn V booster at 9:32 a.m. EDT (13:32 UT) on a clear sunny Wednesday, 16 July 1969.

The Apollo spacecraft reached Earth parking orbit after 11 minutes. After one and a half orbits the Saturn thrusters fired and the astronauts began their journey to the Moon. This spectacular photo of the Earth was taken from 158,000 km (98,000 miles) during the Apollo 11 translunar injection on July 16. Most of Africa and parts of Europe and Asia are visible.

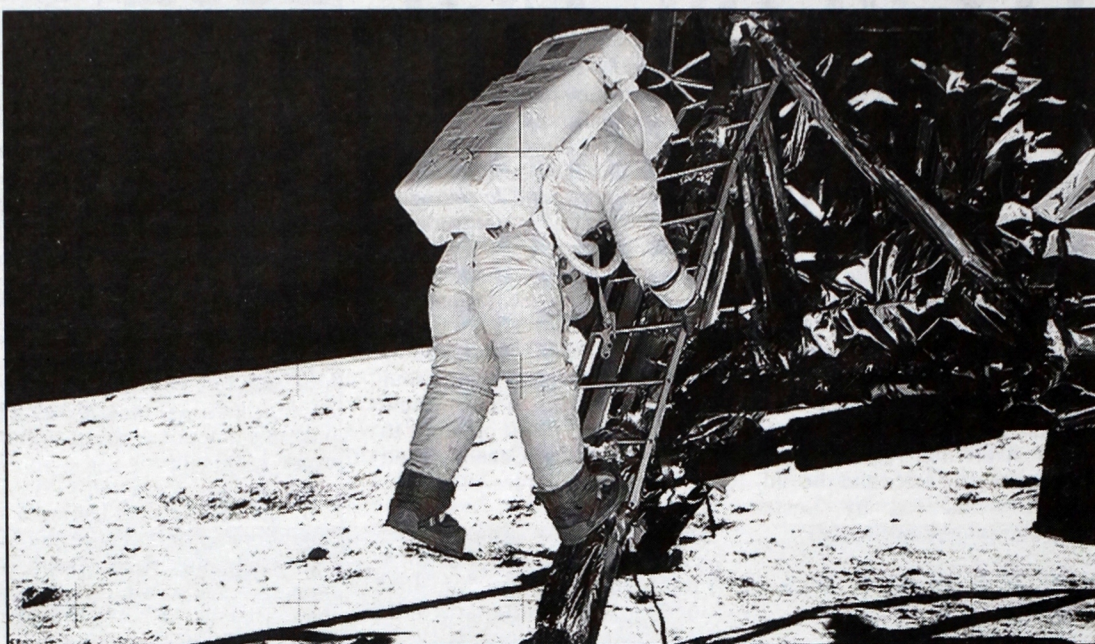
On July 20, 1969, after a four day trip, the Apollo astronauts arrived at the Moon. This photo of Earthrise over the lunar horizon taken from the orbiting Command Module is one of the most famous images returned from the space program, although even the astronauts themselves cannot remember who actually took the picture. The lunar terrain shown, centered at 85 degrees east longitude and 3 degrees north latitude on the nearside of the Moon is in the area of Smyth's Sea.

At 1:47 pm EDT, July 20, the Lunar Module "Eagle" carrying Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin, separated from the Command Module "Columbia". Michael Collins, aboard the Columbia, took this picture of the LM as it prepared for its descent to the Moon. "You cats take it easy on the lunar surface", Collins said as he released the LM. Collins did a visual inspection of the lunar module and said, "I think you've got a fine looking machine there, Eagle, despite the fact that you're upside-down." "Somebody's upside-down", Armstrong replied.

Over the next day, Michael Collins would orbit the Moon while his colleagues walked on its surface. With no video monitor onboard he could not watch the proceedings but only listen in on the radio communications - and enjoy the sensation of orbiting the Moon solo, the first time anyone had been the only person in lunar orbit.

"Houston, Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed." These words ushered in a new era of human exploration at 4:18 p.m. EDT on July 20, as the first crewed flight to the Moon touched down after flying longer than planned, down to the last 40 seconds of fuel, to avoid a field of boulders and a large crater. Charles Duke, the Capcom (capsule communicator) back in Houston, replied, "Roger, Tranquility. We copy you on the ground. You got a bunch of guys about to turn blue. We're breathing again."

"That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." At 10:56 p.m. EDT on July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong became the first human to set foot on the Moon. The event, watched by over half a billion people



NASA Archives

around the world. Armstrong composed the quote after landing on the Moon, he had meant to say, "That's one small step for a man ...". The pictures were taken by the Apollo lunar surface camera, mounted on one of the LM legs.

Aldrin joined Armstrong on the surface about nineteen minutes later, calling it "Magnificent desolation". As he left the LM, Aldrin said, "Now I want to back up and partially close the hatch - making sure not to lock it on my way out." "A particularly good thought," laughed Armstrong. Asked later on why they bothered closing the hatch, Armstrong said it was to avoid having someone ask "Were you born in a barn?"

The astronauts removed a sheet of stainless steel to unveil the plaque affixed to the lunar module leg under the descent ladder and read to the television audience: "Here men from the planet Earth first set foot upon the Moon, July 1969 A.D. We came in peace for all mankind." It was signed by Armstrong, Collins, Aldrin, and President Richard Nixon.

The footprints left by the astronauts in the Sea of Tranquility are more permanent than most solid structures on Earth. Barring a chance meteorite impact, these impressions in the lunar soil will probably last for millions



NASA Archives

of years. Photographs of the footprints were actually part of a planned experiment by Aldrin to study the nature of the lunar dust and the effects of pressure on the surface.

In the couple hours that Aldrin and Armstrong were on the Moon, there was little time to set up scientific experiments, but a small package (the EASEP, or Early Apollo Scientific Experiments Package) was deployed. This mission paved the way for the

more extensive scientific studies done on later Apollo missions.

Aldrin posed for a picture next to the U.S. flag. The rod to hold the flag out horizontally would not extend fully, so the flag ended up with a slight waviness, giving the appearance of being windblown. The flag itself was difficult to erect, it was very hard to penetrate beyond about 6 to 8 inches into the lunar soil.

Millions of Earthlings watched the drama unfold on TV images taken by the black and white lunar surface camera. President Richard M. Nixon, who had just spoken to the two astronauts by radio telephone from the White House: "Hello, Neil and Buzz. I'm talking to you by telephone from the Oval Room at the White House, and this certainly has to be the most historic telephone call ever made Because of what you have done, the heavens have become a part of man's world". Armstrong replied, "Thank you, Mr. President. It's a great honor and privilege for us to be here representing not only the United States but men of peace of all nations, and with interests and the curiosity and with the vision for the future."

Walking on the lunar surface was not difficult, but took a little practice. Despite the fact that the backpacks and astronauts only weighed 1/6 on their 350 pound Earth weight, their center of gravity was shifted so they had to lean slightly forward to balance, and they still had to overcome the inertia of all that mass, so stopping usually took a few steps. In photos, Aldrin is walking in the typical bent posture near the leg of the lunar module. Footprints are clearly visible in the foreground.

Neil Armstrong took a picture of Edwin Aldrin, showing a reflection in Aldrin's visor of Armstrong and the Lunar Module. This is one of the few photographs showing Armstrong (who carried the camera most of the time) on the Moon. The tasks assigned to both astronauts were carefully choreographed and practiced back on Earth, and Aldrin was busy setting up scientific experiments among other responsibilities. Apparently taking pictures was not as carefully planned.

Aldrin later said, "My fault, perhaps, but we had never simulated this in training."

At one point Armstrong



NASA Archives

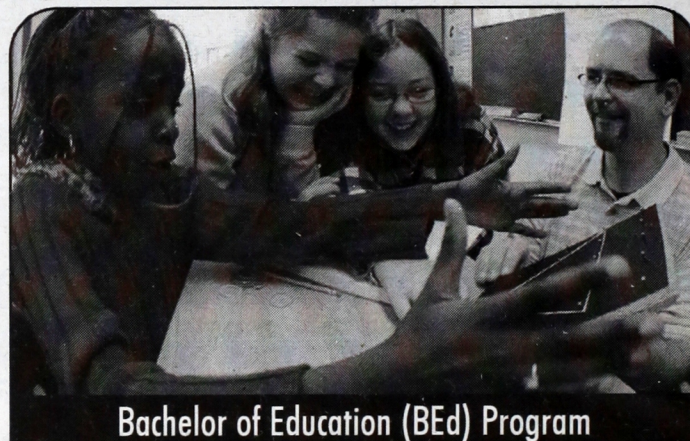
disappeared from the TV camera for about 3 minutes to photograph East Crater about 60 meters away from the LM. He estimated the crater was about 70 or 80 feet in diameter and 15 or 20 feet deep.

The astronauts returned to the Lunar Module after 2 hours and 32 minutes on the surface. The footprints of the astronauts and the lunar surface television camera can be seen in photos. The flag was actually knocked over when the LM's exhaust when the astronauts took off from the Moon at 1:54 p.m. EDT on July 21.

After lifting off from the lunar surface, the lunar module made its rendezvous with the command module. The Eagle docked with Columbia, and the lunar samples were brought aboard. The LM was left behind in lunar orbit while the three astronauts returned in the command module to the blue planet in the background.

The final phase of Kennedy's challenge was completed at 12:50 p.m. EDT on July 24, 1969, when the Columbia splashed down about 812 nautical miles southwest of Hawaii, returning the 3 astronauts safely to Earth. All four men were wearing biological isolation garments, awaiting helicopter pickup and transport to the U.S.S. Hornet. They stayed in quarantine for three weeks. The day before splashdown, Aldrin said, "We feel this stands as a symbol of the insatiable curiosity of all mankind to explore the unknown." It also stands as a tribute to the thousands of engineers, scientists, and others who made the journey possible with their extraordinary efforts.

Source: http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/lunar/apollo_11_30th.html



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Sputnik and The Dawn of the Space Age

History changed on October 4, 1957, when the Soviet Union successfully launched Sputnik I. The world's first artificial satellite was about the size of a beach ball (58 cm. or 22.8 inches in diameter), weighed only 83.6 kg. or 183.9 pounds, and took about 98 minutes to orbit the Earth on its elliptical path. That launch ushered in new political, military, technological, and scientific developments. While the Sputnik launch was a single event, it marked the start of the space age and the U.S.-U.S.S.R. space race.

The story begins in 1952, when the International Council of Scientific Unions decided to establish July 1, 1957, to December 31, 1958, as the International Geophysical Year (IGY) because the scientists knew that the cycles of solar activ-

ity would be at a high point then. In October 1954, the council adopted a resolution calling for artificial satellites to be launched during the IGY to map the Earth's surface.

In July 1955, the White House announced plans to launch an Earth-orbiting satellite for the IGY and solicited proposals from various Government research agencies to undertake development. In September 1955, the Naval Research Laboratory's Vanguard proposal was chosen to represent the U.S. during the IGY.

The Sputnik launch changed everything. As a technical achievement, Sputnik caught the world's attention and the American public off-guard. Its size was more impressive than Vanguard's intended 3.5-pound payload. In addition, the public

feared that the Soviets' ability to launch satellites also translated into the capability to launch ballistic missiles that could carry nuclear weapons from Europe to the U.S. Then the Soviets struck again; on November 3, Sputnik II was launched, carrying a much heavier payload, including a dog named Laika.

Immediately after the Sputnik I launch in October, the U.S. Defense Department responded to the political furor by approving funding for another U.S. satellite project. As a simultaneous alternative to Vanguard, Wernher von Braun and his Army Redstone Arsenal team began work on the Explorer project.

On January 31, 1958, the tide changed, when the United States successfully launched Explorer I. This satellite

carried a small scientific payload that eventually discovered the magnetic radiation belts around the Earth, named after principal investigator James Van Allen. The Explorer program continued as a successful ongoing series of lightweight, scientifically useful spacecraft.

The Sputnik launch also led directly to the creation of National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). In July 1958, Congress passed the National Aeronautics and Space Act (commonly called the "Space Act"), which created NASA as of October 1, 1958 from the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) and other government agencies.

Source: <http://www.hq.nasa.gov/office/pao/History/sputnik/>

From the Grey Matter of Josh Buck...



Josh Buck
Science & Tech

Looking back 50 years ago the science and tech realm was very different; 50 years ago on Oct 4th the first manmade object orbited the Earth. This of course was Sputnik, a very small object with a very large story. Things were moving at what seemed like a lightning fast pace over the next 15 years man would visit the moon on several occasions, new scientific discoveries about who we were and our place in the universe were beginning to unfold. What an exciting time to be growing up and watching all of these firsts. There have been of course many exciting things to happen in recent history we have the completion of the

Human Genome Project and more recently another separate Genome was mapped. We have sent probes to Mars to collect samples and data, probes launched a decade ago will soon be reaching the far corners of our solar system. Space exploration is really just beginning for us. There have been many changes close to home as well, new technologies emerging all the time. Imagine were we would be without personal computers, or the internet. Writing papers just would not be the same. In doing research for this issue I spent several hours in the archives and at the library looking through microfilms of the oldest issues of the Lambda we have. First off if you have never been to the archives go there some time and look at some of the really interesting information on Laurentian that is there. They have two enormous scrap books put together that contains

just about every news articles related to Laurentian ever. Secondly, reading through old copies of the Lambda was a little eerie. I say this because I found that many of the problems that the student population was facing back then are many of the same we are facing now. Students were worried what their BA's will bring them; they were concerned with tuition increases and housing shortages. There was even an interesting discussion on whether or not the Lambda should have a female editor (I think that turned out alright, what do you think Alex?). At first glance it looked like the 60's was a great time to be on campus but then I noticed that they still had problems with student apathy that we have now. They had a hard time filling student positions on the SGA and had a hard time getting students out to events. There was even some talk about not

having an SGA at all. Crazy times indeed. So while Laurentian has grown over the past 40 odd years, and more and more students have been walking through these halls, we have not really changed that much. The realm of the university campus is as alive today as it seemed to be back then. There will always be a core group of students who are vocal about what they are passionate about and there will be those of us that sit by and watch waiting to see how it all turns out. Either way this school has been changing and who knows what the next 50 years will bring. I know I cannot wait to see what happens in the science and technology field, as the media has been promising flying cars since the 1950s and that would be pretty sweet. I mean who doesn't want a flying car?

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The What and Why of The Who

Friday, Sep. 20, 1968

Throughout most of a typical performance, the English rock quartet called The Who live up to their own modest billing: "A good, steady-going, down-to-earth pop group." Their beat is tight and jabbing, their guitar backings crisp. Their songs (Happy Jack, I Can See for Miles) aim to divert listeners rather than convert them. Unlike current groups performing along the protest-and-prophecy axis, they do not come on like four hoarse men of the Apocalypse. Not at first.

As The Who launch into their wailing finale, My Generation ("I hope I die before I get old"), strange things do begin to happen. Clunk! Lead Singer Roger Daltrey flings the microphone to the floor, wheels around and begins flailing at the drums played by Keith Moon. Crack! Peter Townshend breaks his guitar against the stage, jumps on it, then splinters it against a speaker cabinet. Crash! John Entwistle heaves his bass away and joins the others in a savage orgy of kicking and pushing at the loudspeakers, the drums and the mike stand.

Thanks to this sort of show-

manship, The Who's recent 30-city U.S. tour was—well, a smashing success. But the display, as Peter Townshend admits, "is an act, and it really is meaningless." It is also troublesome, since it requires them constantly to prowl the pawnshops in search of cheap replacements for broken instruments. "We started using it," says Townshend, "as a lever to get the audiences to come, and then, we hoped, dig the rest of the music." Now the audiences are coming. The Who rank close behind the Beatles and the Rolling Stones as one of England's leading rock groups, and they are rapidly winning frenzied admirers in America as well. Still, the music seems overshadowed by the violence.

Breaking Up. From the beginning of their career, The Who have been known more for their nonmusical put-ons than their musical output. They were formed in 1964 when Townshend, the son of a dance-band saxophonist in suburban London, met the other three in school. Their early local successes were based on imitations of U.S. blues and rock 'n' roll performers (John Lee Hooker, Bo Diddley). Later, they pioneered in pop-art costumes, such as jack-

ets made from Union Jacks. Then they began literally breaking things up—and probably inspired the guitar-burning antics of Singer Jimi Hendrix as well as the Yardbirds' memorable discotheque scene in the film Blow-Up.

So far, their most musical moments have been on records, particularly on their latest LP, The Who Sell Out. Cleverly framed in the breathless format of top-40 radio, this album mixes authentic station breaks, charmingly unpretentious songs (I Can't Reach You; Silas Stingy) and semi-satiric commercials (Heinz Baked Beans and Odorono, a deodorant). The album is The Who's imaginative antidote to the greatest danger they see in rock today: its solemnity.

The album also proves that the group has genuine musical impact even when deprived of its visual flair. Last week in London, the boys prepared to follow up The Who Sell Out with what they hope will be an equally inventive recording. They need to. It is the only way they will convince serious listeners that they can break through more than just their instruments.

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Video Game Advertising 1.1

THEY LAUGHED WHEN I SAT DOWN AT THE KEYBOARD

Squeals of derision rang through the room. "You, program a computer?" someone asked incredulously. "Now I've heard everything!"

"Enjoy your laugh, beetleface," I thought. "You won't be chuckling for long." Little did they know I had MICROSOFT BASIC II, the powerful programming language that uses simple English commands.

I slipped the potent little cartridge into my ATARI Home Computer and closed the door with a confident slap. In a very short time, my friends were astounded at my programming prowess. Information, sounds, colors—even player-missile graphics—leapt

across the screen. True, at one point I did have a little bug in a program, but MICROSOFT BASIC II's debugging features helped me correct it easily. I finished my tour de force by typing in a program written in another computer's MICROSOFT BASIC dialect.

Oohs and ahs filled the air. "Top drawer," snapped the Colonel. "What a man," Mimi cooed. MICROSOFT BASIC II and I had won the day.



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"All stereotypes turn out to be true. This is a horrifying thing about life. All those things you fought against as a youth: you begin to realize they're stereotypes because they're true."

David Cronenberg

Hey! It's Dan Gallagher

Jeanne Skelly

Lambda

November 16, 1989

The popular Much Music game show "TEST PATTERN" with its host Dan Gallagher was a "huge" success last "Sudbury Saturday Night" in our own "Blue Zone", the Great Hall. The television show which airs at 6.30pm weenights on channel. 27 was brought here to Laurentian University by the SGA and Labatt's.

The host Dan Gallagher started off the evening by holding up a Test Pattern t-shirt and saying that he'd give it to the first woman to run up and give him a condom. Our Lambda editor was seen fishing frantically in her breast pocket but lost to the girl who, I swear, had turbo jets tied to her running shoes. She was at the stage before he finished the question!

For those of you who are too busy to watch the show on tv, or for those poor souls without Much Music, the game consists of three contestants per round who toss a sponge brick at a category board in order to flip over the category of questions to be asked. Here are some examples of Saturday night's categories: "Things Americans Don't Know" where one question read: "French toast, French Kiss or French tickler, which would you most likely receive from your grandmother?" Believe it or not, one question answered "french tickler"! (she'll never live that one down!) Another category was "Things that People in Toronto don't know." One question was "How many beer are there in a 2-4?" Other categories included such things as "The Flintstones" "The Beatles" "Oral Hygiene" and everyone's favourite subject, "Sex!"

After a question pertaining to the Flintstones, a contestant named Ernie rocked the audience with an exciting rendition of the "Flintstones" theme song. Dan was so impressed that he offered to be his manager if ever he were to

take his act on the road, suggesting that he could call the group "Ernie and the VBerts". Another rising star who stole the show was OSKI (?). He couldn't get no "Satisfaction" (and couldn't remember half the words), but I detected some rock-star potential hidden there somewhere.

Set up on the stage was the "Wheel of Jeopardy". The contestant knocking over the picture of Freddy Krueger went on to spin the wheel. One contestant landed on "Beer Break" (with a little help from Dan). The prize was a can of Labatt's Blue, but to the dismay of the contestant, the beer was for Dan!

Through the evening, eighteen contestants were chosen at random. The three contestants with the highest scores went to the "smack their melons" round. This is the final round where the contestants must answer as many questions as possible in a given amount of time. They wear crash helmets rigged up with a buzzer and a lightbulb and much literally 'smack their melons' when they know the answer.

The exciting grand prize in this final round were: (drum roll please) an official test pattern sweatshirt, Nike Air Trainer Running Shoes, and a two-slice toaster!

The grand prize winner of the lighting round was Wendy, from Cambrian College. Now, I want to know where the justice is. I walked around all week with a bruise on my forehead from practicing for the lightning round in the hopes of being a contestant.

And a student from Cambrian wins! I guess college students are just better 'melon smackers'.

In all judging by the tremendous turnout and enthusiastic crowd response, I'd say that the students of Laurentian University (and Cambrian College) really enjoyed themselves and would eagerly welcome back Dan Gallagher and all the crew of "Test Pattern".

“Great Trash”



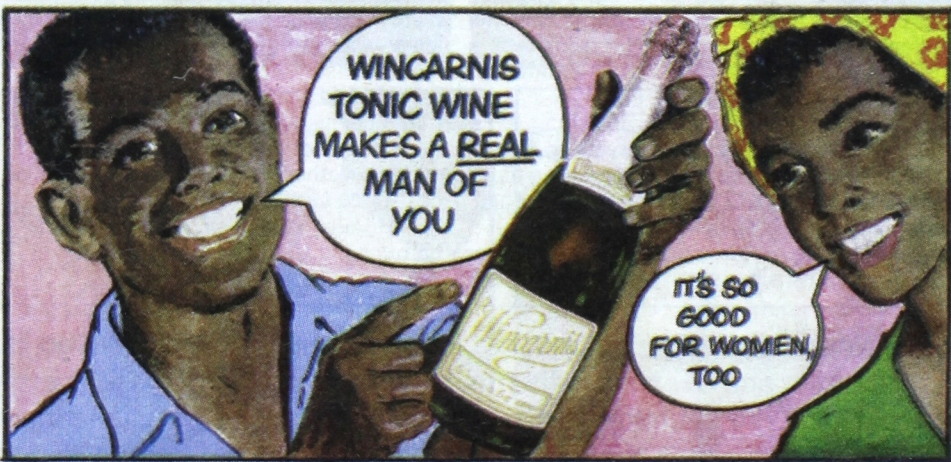
January 11, 1989
Jeanne Skelly
Lambda

On Wednesday evening, January 3rd, 4000 Sudburians played host to a heavy metal extravaganza at the Sudbury Arena. It was Alice Cooper's night to "trash Sudbury". The opening act, Great White, known for their hit song "Once Bitten, Twice Shy", did more than warm up the crowd; they cranked up the heat (which was probably why lead singer Jack Russell kept cooling off the first few rows by squirting us with his water bottle). As for the comments made my Terry Fielding of the Sudbury Star such as "they (Great White) were just a warm-up act of average quality and nothing more", I think the Star should hire someone who knows something about rock music to do their reviews. Great White deserves a hell of a lot more credit than that! Every song sounded well executed and they got the crowd responding with "The Angle Song" and "Once Bitten, Twice Shy".

After an intermission which seemed to last forever (especially for those of us risking out lives in

front of the stage) the nightmarish figure of Alice Cooper appeared. He opened the show with "Trash", the song upon which his North American tour is based. His stage was set up to represent something out of the depths of hell with huge spikes and chains everywhere (the kinds of things which are so fashionably Alice). For the fans who weren't familiar with the newest album, he treated them with old favourites like "I'm 18", "No More Mr. Nice Guy", "I Love The Dead" and "Stephen" during which a video screen displayed the transformation of Stephen into the crazed & demented Alice. The highlight of the evening for many was the traditional decapitation whereby Alice places his head in a guillotine and a hooded figure in black pulls the lever, and the head falls into a basket. I think I've figured out the trick but the act appears so real that the crowd almost fell silent.

"School's Out" was always a famous Cooper song and still proves to be a hit among fans. Huge confetti-filled balloons were tossed out into the crowd. The atmosphere at this point was that of the world's biggest party. I'm sure nobody left the area disappointed (except Terry Fielding of the Sudbury Star). You can never be bored at an Alice Cooper concert. They are always so full of action & excitement. Just by his attitude on stage, you can tell that Alice still enjoys what he does. His 24-year-old guitar player, Peter Friesen of Sudbury, was quoted by the Star as saying that Alice "is a pretty quiet guy. He's like a split personality. He's the nicest guy in the world off stage and on stage he's your worst nightmare!"



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Football Ended by budget cuts at Laurentian



Archives of Laurentian University

Budget cuts in 1971 caused the cancellation of the Laurentian football team. Intramural programs were also cut by 10 percent.

Sudbury Star
December, 10th 1971

The physical education division of LAURENTIAN University announced today it was dropping the Voyageur football team as part of an expected 1,000,000 budgetary cut for the whole university 1972-1973 term.

The division dropped the team, along with women's field hockey, men's and women tennis and golf programs in Ontario University Athletic Association competition.

There are also a 10 percent cut in intramural and community projects.

John Dewar, dean of the division, said Laurentian was the only Ontario University with a student population less than 5,000 to operate a football team in the 1971-1972 season. Laurentian had an approximately 2,000 enrolment.

He said there were universities in the Maritimes of similar size which operated football

teams to the detriment of their total program, Dewar said the major reason for deletion of football was the belief that more money was required for the programs at this time if the team was to become competitive and that the university is unable to provide these funds.

No courses are affected by the budgetary cuts. Barry Ward, head of men's intercollegiate athletics, said there will be no new equipment bought; there will be no assistant coaches and teams would leave the morning of their games to cut out overnight stays in an attempt to cut costs.

He told a combines meeting of physical education students and faculty the programs could continue only "if someone could say here's 20,000 to 30,000, without strings attached, for each of the next three years."

He also said such a gift would have to come before an O.U.A.A. meeting Monday.

"College football would be much more interesting if the faculty played instead of the students, and even more interesting if the trustees played. There would be a great increase in broken arms, legs and necks, and simultaneously an appreciable diminution in the loss to humanity."

H. L. Mencken, Minority Report

Early first goal raised hopes but Soviets won in third frame

Ron Biggins
Sudbury Star

December 18, 1972

There was a three-goal spread in the final tally but the difference in play was seldom that far apart as Laurentian University Voyageurs dropped a 5-2 decision to the Moscow Selects.

The crowd of 5,500 persons watched the Voyageurs give a good account of themselves against the Selects who are undefeated in their six-games to date; having a tie and five wins, including Sundays.

Few persons who attended the game were expecting Voyageurs to win against the highly rated Russians who are comprised of four of the best teams in Moscow. Most were just hoping that the Voyageurs would keep the score respectable.

On the eve of the contest, Voyageurs scoring leader Frank Hamil said the Selects were as good as having a three-goal advantage before the teams even stepped on the ice.

Conscious of the necessity to shoot whenever possible against Moscow goalie Viktor Krivolpov, Hamil did exactly that and put the odds in Laurentian's favor by scoring after only 18 seconds of play.

Hopes that Laurentian's might be the first to dump the Muscovites were raised as they stayed with the Soviet squad, skating, bumping and shooting in equal place. The touring team has their problems getting organized against the tenacious Laurentian squad.

They didn't get their first goals until Mihail Titov netted the puck at 18.56 when the Laurentian's team slackened its

checking.

That they did not score easily can be attributed to the back checking of the forwards, the strong defense and especially the outstanding goaltending of Dave Tataryn.

Tataryn was to face 44 Russian shots before the game ended, with most of them requiring quick reflexes and stand up net minding. On two of the shots, which went past him, the puck hit the posts and deflected in.

It is usually said that goalposts are a net minders best friends and they were on two occasions for Tataryn in the first period, but weren't later. Yet Tataryn was the last to call these goals lucky, fluky or cheap as many fans would.

"I thought I'd played that angles really well but I wasn't good enough. They took that little bit and shot at it. They were just that much better than me," he said.

On those, which were deflected away from the posts, Tataryn replied of the Russians efforts "they were off three inches."

"They were just as I said they would be—quick, hard and accurate." Summarized Tataryn of the Russian's shooting. Tataryn played against the Soviet Unions' student team last year, which included three players who are with the Selects—Vladimir Astafyev, Yury Terekhin and Sergey Kapustin.

Tataryn regretted allowing in the two goals within nine seconds in the third period, which were the final of the game.

"It would have been nice—if we had to lose 3-2 rather than 5-2," he said.

Continues on page 11...

Laurentian pays tribute to top athletes, Choose Nickname for School's Sport Teams

Sudbury Star
March 21 1964

The top athletes and students at Laurentian University were honored Friday night at the schools' sports banquet.

It was their third annual banquet to honor the top varsity and intra-mural athletes.

Guest speaker for the dinner was Toronto newspaperman Scott Young, who recalled some of the humorous incidents in his sports writing career.

Highlight of the banquet was the unveiling of the new nickname for Laurentian's sports team. For two years, efforts had been made to find a suitable nickname that would be the same in both English and French.

Laurentian President Stanley Mullins unveiled the nickname "Voyageurs" which Laurentian sports team will carry from now on.

Oiva Saarienen, geography professor at Laurentian, was the master of ceremonies for the evening. Dean of students Maurice Regimbal, who is also the athletic director at Laurentian gave a brief history of sports at the school, and pointed out that

in two years, Laurentian teams has won intercollegiate basketball and hockey championships.

Presentations were made to intra-mural champions in Laurentian's own exclusive

ed Roger Blake with the Ontario Intercollegiate Athletic Association hockey shield. Black captained the team to the championship this season.

Coach Jack Porter then presented all members of the team with crests.

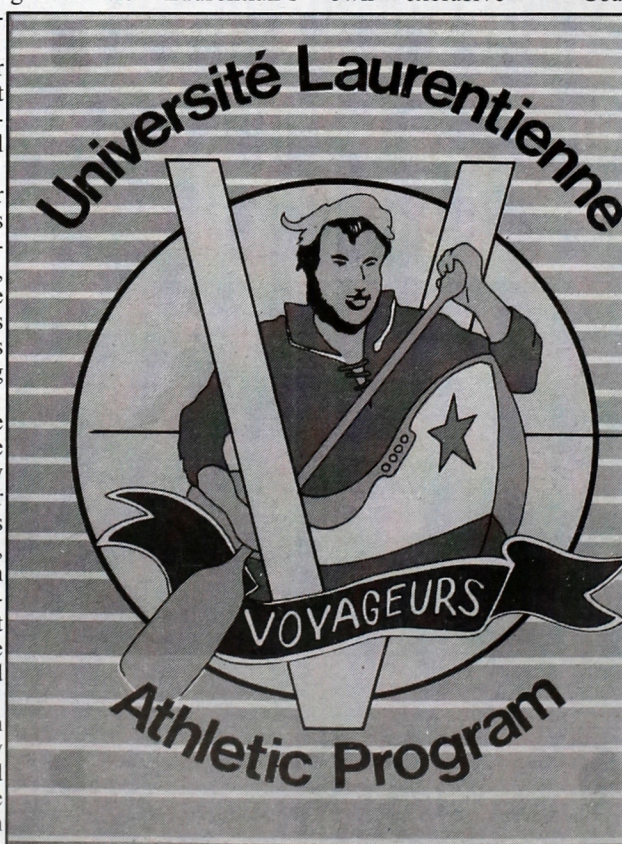
Eugene Burdenuk gave a brief account of intramural sports at the school.

Dean Gerard Bourbeau awarded several special prizes to some of leading hockey and basketball players at the school.

The joint athletic committee for Laurentian includes Judge Collins, Dalton Caswell, Prof. M.L. Sharma, Maurice Regimbal and Fern Belisle, League conveners during the year were Stan Kunto in football, Ed Macoritto in hockey and Nick Palandra in basketball. Dale Silver was director of women's athletics.

Team organizers were Bob

Cholette for badminton and tennis Eugene Burdenuk in table tennis, Paul Allen in curling, Vaughan MacPherson in Volleyball and Bob Milburn in golf. Jack Porter coached varsity hockey and Lyall Beaton varsity basketball.



Laurentian University Archives/Derek Dupuis

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The \$2 Million Man



Contributed

Monday, Sep. 15, 1980

Terry Fox, 22, is a fitness-minded British Columbian who played soccer and basketball at Simon Fraser University near Vancouver—until 3 1/2 years ago, when he learned that he had bone cancer. His right leg was amputated above the knee in March 1977, a blow that seemed certain to rule out further athletic achievement. Yet this summer, Fox caught the imagination of Canadians by attempting an extraordinarily punishing feat as a long-distance runner. On April 12 he set out from St. John's, Newfoundland, intent on running 5,300 miles across the continent to Vancouver.

Fox talked the Canadian Cancer Society into sponsoring his run as a fund-raising venture, and he wore a white T shirt labeled MARATHON OF HOPE. Said he: "I wanted to show people that just because they're disabled, it's not the end."

In towns and cities along the way, crowds of well-wishers turned out to cheer him on. In Toronto, 10,000 people greeted him. It was impossible not to admire his gutsiness and determination. He ran with a kind of hop and a skip with his prosthetic leg, on good days covering up to 30 miles. He ran through rain, snow and hailstones during

the early weeks, then endured the sizzling afternoon sun of June and July. At one point, a welder did spot repairs on the artificial limb.

Some Canadians said they felt a little squeamish at the newspaper and television pictures of his occasionally bloody stump and his face contorted in pain. Still, editorialists applauded his perseverance, and one sportswriter even urged his selection as Canada's Athlete of the Year.

Last week, after Fox had raised nearly \$2 million in pledges for cancer research, his run came to an abrupt end, more than halfway to his goal. Three miles outside Thunder Bay, Ont., and 3,336 from his starting point, Fox began coughing and choking, with pain in his neck and chest. He bravely ran on, so as not to disappoint spectators who had waited for him, but soon checked into a local hospital for tests. The verdict: his cancer has spread. As he told reporters tearfully, "I've got it in my lungs."

The Canadian Cancer Society says the diagnosis "took us by surprise. We had no reports of ill health." Fox flew home to Vancouver, vowing to finish his run if he can. Said he: "I've lived one day at a time before and I will now."

Magic on the Track

Monday, Oct. 03, 1988

ELLIE MCGRATH/SEOUL

The scene at Olympic stadium was like a pointillist tableau. Huge white parasols rested on the green infield, ready to shield athletes from the autumn sun. White doves left over from the opening ceremony strutted on the grass while athletes stretched languidly. Then a Korean in white blazer and gloves climbed up a ladder and fired a pistol. The points began to blur: legs pumped, iron heaved skyward, bodies shot forward.

Track and field, the quintessential Olympic sport, began with a weekend that saw excellence both extended and ended. The world's best woman athlete, American Jackie Joyner-Kersey, piled up 7,291 points in the heptathlon to break her own world record and win Olympic gold. Ben Johnson of Canada once again proved that he is the fastest man on earth by setting a new world record of 9.79 in the 100 meters. Florence Griffith Joyner won going away in the women's 100 meters. But Edwin Moses, heavily favored in the 400-meter hurdles, ran a poor third and lost his grip on a sport that he has dominated for a decade.

With a full complement of East bloc countries on hand for the first time in eight years, a bundle of Olympic records were set. Jozef Pribilinec of Czechoslovakia won the 20-km walk in 1:19:57, breaking the old record by more than 3 min. Mop-top Khristo Markov of Bulgaria hopped, skipped and soared to a triple-jump record of 57 ft. 9 1/2 in., while American favorite Willie Banks placed sixth. East Germany's Ulf Timmermann threw the shot put 73 ft. 8 3/4 in. for an Olympic record, and Randy Barnes of the U.S. placed second.

But these events were largely a sideshow to the men's 100 meters. The rivalry between Carl Lewis, 27, the quadruple gold medalist in Los Angeles, and Ben Johnson, 26, began a year ago at the world championships in Rome. There Johnson set a new world record, leaving Lewis in his jet stream. Lewis was no more graceful losing in Rome than he was winning in Los Angeles: Johnson, he said, jumped the gun.

The two arrived at Seoul's fast track about as friendly as Iran and Iraq. Johnson, who seems to glower with power even in repose, had declared, "I want to win an Olympic gold medal. After that I don't care -- Carl Lewis could beat me 100 times." For his part, Lewis was on his semi-best behavior. "A number of people can win," he declared beforehand, his mother Evelyn sitting by his side. During the heats, Lewis' times were faster. Johnson, who had been hobbled earlier in the year by a hamstring injury, did not look good. But was he pulling up -- or pulling a fast one?

The 100 meters takes about as much time to run as some people spend tying their shoelaces. So the application of strategy is lightning quick. These two runners are as different as a firecracker and a long fuse. Johnson

has an explosive start and eventually decelerates; Lewis starts more slowly and builds. As the gun went off last week, Johnson burst out of the blocks, seized the lead, and held it. Lewis, on the other hand, got a characteristically slower start, but instead of accelerating past his adversary, he looked to his right three times, always to see Johnson in front of him. Before he even crossed the finish line, Big Ben raised his index finger to signal that he was still No. 1. Carl Lewis had run faster than in Rome -- but lost by more.

The race was historic in more ways than one. It was the first time that a world record in the 100 had been set at an Olympics. Even in defeat, Lewis had achieved a new American record of 9.97 sec. In addition, Britain's Linford Christie and Calvin Smith from the U.S. also dipped under 10 sec., marking the first time four runners had bested that benchmark in a single race. When it was over, Lewis had little to say about Johnson. "I'm pleased with my performance," he maintained. "It's time to move on to the next event." For Johnson, however, the Olympics are over. And he has more than enough to savor. "The important thing was to beat Carl," he said. "Anyone can set a world record, but the gold medal is mine."

Like Johnson, Jackie Joyner-Kersey, 26, wanted a gold medal more than anything else. Ever since she missed it in Los Angeles by only five (out of 6,390) points, she has dominated the heptathlon and dreamed unceasingly of an Olympic victory. As the only woman ever to top 7,000 points in this seven-sport event -- a mark she had already surpassed four times -- she seemed assured of victory. Said her husband and mentor, Bob Kersey: "Coaching her is very hard. She wants to be so perfect."

Joyner-Kersey started well, bringing in a personal best in the 100-meter hurdles. But in the high jump she strained a tendon in her left knee and scored poorly. Still, she managed a second in the shot put and a first in the 200-meter dash. After the first day she was 103 points behind her world-record pace but well ahead of her East German competitors.

Next day, with her knee tender but intact, Joyner-Kersey enthusiastically attacked her specialty. Leaping only once, she set a personal best in the heptathlon long jump, an Olympic record of 23 ft. 10 1/4 in. After a somewhat disappointing javelin throw, Joyner-Kersey knew that if she could run under 2:13.67 in the final event, the 800 meters, she could set a new world record. She shyly smiled up at the crowd, then took off. As she crossed the finish line in 2:08.51, another personal best, she clasped her hands above her head in triumphant thankfulness.

Joyner-Kersey then started readying herself for more competition. Despite the drain of her record heptathlon effort, she said, "I can't let it affect what I do in the long jump." Looking beyond Seoul, she sees the heptathlon for another couple of years and may take up racing in the hurdles. Noted Kersey: "I think she could break the world record in the

400-meter hurdles. For some reason she likes playing in the sand, and I think going over barriers is better."

Florence Griffith Joyner, 28, Jackie's sister-in-law, coveted a different title: world's fastest woman. She first laid claim to it by running a 10.49 world record at the Olympic 100-meter trials in July. But she wanted to underscore her supremacy in international competition. Griffith Joyner spent the weeks before the Olympics training at the Nihon Aerobics Center in Japan, a serene spot where the infield of the track is a rock garden. The center's director was so taken with Florence that he held a Buddhist ceremony to give her special power. It didn't hurt.

The flamboyant Flo-Jo, as fans call her, is the only athlete whose fingernail colors are as striking as her times. Famous for her sexy, one-legged tights, she appeared at her heats and semifinals wearing a racy, hooded bodysuit. The aerodynamics may have helped: on her first sprint she ran 10.88 to better Evelyn Ashford's Olympic record. When Ashford, looking sleek and fast, equaled that time in her semifinal, Flo countered by running 10.62 in her next heat. Although her rivalry with Griffith Joyner is not as public as Lewis' and Johnson's, Ashford battled fiercely to retain her gold medal. But Flo-Jo was awesome in the final match-up, accelerating all the way to beat Ashford by at least six meters.

Florence and Jackie were not the only ones to bring new maturity to their sports. The first gold medal awarded in track and field went to Rosa Mota of Portugal, who won the women's marathon in 2:25:39. While the hot and humid conditions made a new record unlikely, the race was a lot more exciting than Joan Benoit's solitary romp through the streets of Los Angeles in the first-ever women's marathon four years ago. Mota, 30, ran most of the race in the pack. Never, in fact, have so many women run together so fast, so far. When Mota broke away after 23 miles, Australian Lisa Martin and East German Katrin Dorre were too tired to follow. Afterward the diminutive Mota noted, "Last year in Rome, I ran almost all the race by myself. This time I could see the competition."

Another aging American star also seemed to fade in Seoul's autumn light. America's best middle-distance runner ever, Mary Decker Slaney, 30, failed once again to win an Olympic gold medal. In her 3,000-meter heat, she gave everyone a surrealistic dose of déjà vu by nearly tripping as she had in Los Angeles when she got her feet tangled with South African-born Zola Budd. Her time qualified her for the final, but did not put her in strong contention. In the deciding race she led the pack for several laps but faded long before the end to finish an embarrassing tenth in a field of ten. Slaney, who has another chance this week in the 1,500 meters, vows she'll be back in 1992. "It's frustrating not to have an Olympic medal, but that's not what motivates me," she says. "It's just liking what I do." That, after all, is the real point of the Olympics.

"Even if I don't finish, we need others to continue. It's got to keep going without me."

- Terry Fox

The Auto Industry Sees Red

Monday, Nov. 10, 1980

Detroit leads a parade of low earnings reports and tidings poured forth from many of the largest U.S. corporations last week. Reports on their business between July and September were distressingly poor. The stale economic climate choked off profits in most sectors of the economy, from steel and chemicals to mining and building supplies. Data Resources, Inc., a Lexington, Mass., economic forecasting firm, projected that corporate profits had fallen 5.8% from the same period a year ago.

The greatest shocks were felt in the auto industry. All three major carmakers took baths in red ink. Ford's third-quarter loss of \$595 million was the second largest in U.S. history.* General Motors' \$567 million deficit and Chrysler's \$490 million were nearly as disastrous. Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca predicted that the three companies' combined losses on their North American operations this year could reach \$8 billion. "Maybe, as Carter said, we need a Marshall Plan for this industry," he added.

Detroit's huge losses were a poignant reminder of the U.S. auto industry's continuing problems with slow sales and tough foreign competitors. Said Automotive Stock Analyst Arvid Jouppe: "The industry is now in a crucial period. The Big Three must stop the bleeding."

Despite all the reports of Chrysler's troubles, Ford appears

to be the automaker with the most serious woes. So far this year, it has lost \$1.2 billion, a stunning red mirror image of its \$1.2 billion profit during the first nine months of last year. Even Ford's once prosperous overseas operations lost \$26 million in the third quarter, in contrast to a \$402 million profit in 1979.

Of all the American automakers, Ford was least prepared for the sudden shift in consumer demand to small, fuel-sipping cars. It will take another two years before the company has a sufficient lineup of front-wheel-drive autos to compete with General Motors, Chrysler and foreign imports. The company was also hit last week by the second lowering in its long-term debt rating this year; Standard & Poor's gave Ford's corporate bonds a simple A, rather than AA, rating. The change will make it much more expensive for the company to borrow the money needed to retool plants for small-car production.

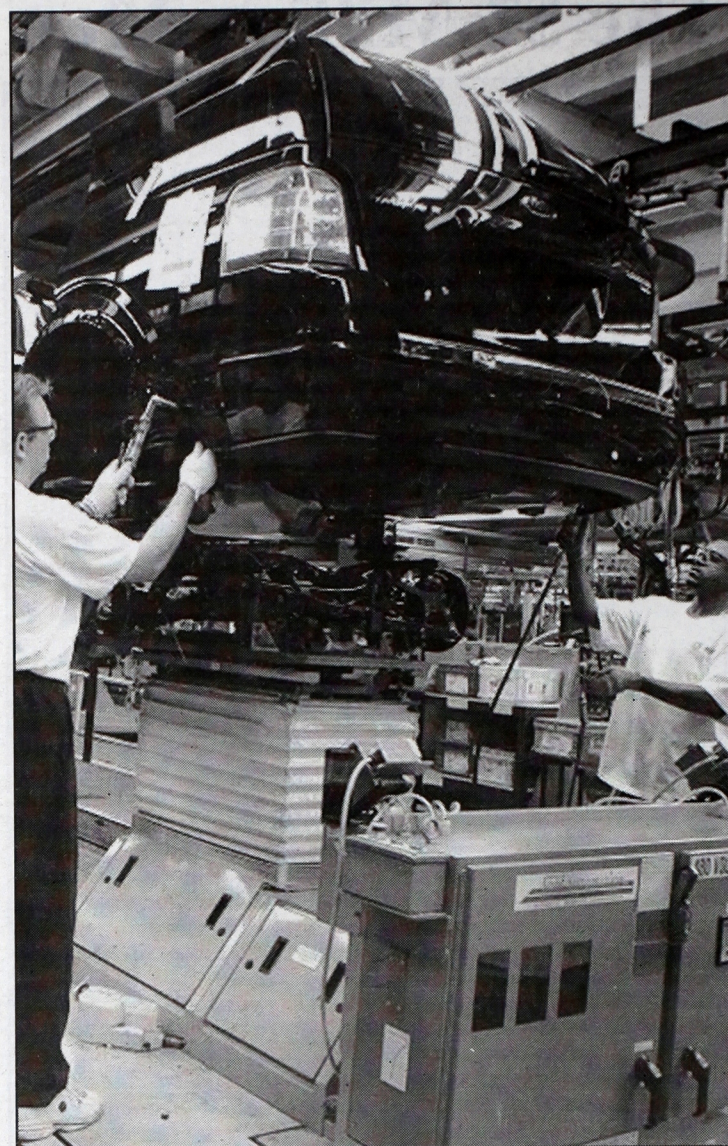
The poor third-quarter company reports were centered primarily in some of America's oldest industries. Data Resources estimated that steel companies' earnings fell 96%. U.S. Steel profits were down 12.7%, and the company would have lost money except for the sale of \$77.8 million worth of its cement division and some real estate. Bethlehem Steel lost \$32.3 million in the third quarter, as contrasted with a \$74.8 million profit during the same period a year ago. Chemical giant Du Pont reported an earn-

ings decline of 61%. Since the housing industry had been especially hard hit by high interest rates, building supply manufacturers also took a beating. Boise-Cascade's operating profits dropped 40%, and Johns-Manville's were off 54%.

Even the once seemingly impregnable oil companies, which last year at this time were posting profit increases of about 100%, had more modest earnings growth between July and September. Profits for the industry as a whole were up just 7.6%. Exxon's earnings grew by 18%, but Gulf Oil's fell by 41%.

The poor quarterly reports show that some U.S. corporations have yet to escape from the mire of recession, despite signals that the slump is over. The Government reported last week that its index of leading economic indicators, which seeks to predict future business trends, jumped 2.4% in September, the fourth consecutive monthly increase. Yet interest rates continue to rise like an incoming tide. Major banks last week hiked the rate they charge their best corporate customers another half point to 14.5%. That could easily snuff out any strong economic recovery, and it may mean that business reports for the fourth quarter of the year will be as bleak as those released last week.

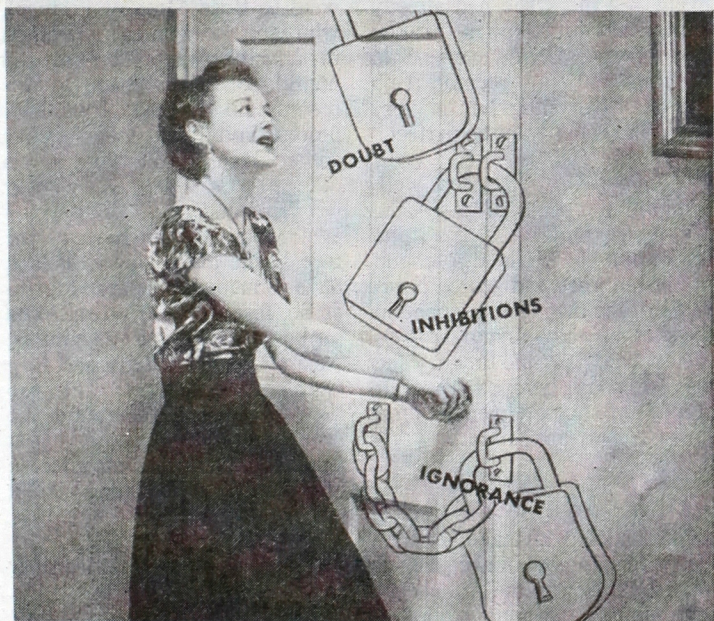
* U.S. Steel still holds the dubious record for the worst ever. Its loss for the fourth quarter of 1979 was \$668.9 million.



Contributed

Auto workers on a Ford assembly line in the U.S. Employees are concerned about falling profits in the industry that may result in job cuts.

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Laurentian Socialist Society

March 1970

The Laurentian Socialist Society is a significant development on campus this year. It provides a rallying point since it was conceived as a society for all that are left of centre. At Laurentian, therefore, you will see social democrats, new-left Marxists, Marxist-Leninists, and other student radicals pulling together rather than stressing their differences and engaging in factional fighting.

Since it's a broad based non-structured society with no rigid policy, I cannot speak for the caucus as a whole as a president or secretary would (we have never found it necessary to create bureaucrats). However we can say that we have agreed on such matters as course unions, women's liberation, student alienation. We successfully organized the Canada: Branch Plant symposium.

Perhaps even in this enlightened era (in contrast to the medieval era of McCarthy) you may have some inhibitions about such a group of people. Then start with some very easy reflections. Pollution is no longer a remote political issue it is now a living (or dying) reality. Your initial religious or ethical qualms about the war in Viet-nam may lead you to a full realization of the extent of the American aggression there. War, pollution, poverty, racism are all RADICAL problems and they demand RADICAL solutions. These solutions are provided by RADICALS. More and more people are realizing that there is no longer any time to foster liberal illusion about the slow mellowing process of change.

It will take great asocial change to solve the problems of the earth and its inhabitants; revolution. Contrary to what American imperialist propaganda has taught us, revolution does not necessarily mean armed insurrection. Revolution means great social change and whatever means are necessary to bring it about.

More Woes on the Oil Front

Monday, Oct. 29, 1979

Protests at home and a price revolt in OPEC as Saudi power wanes In Concord, N.H., it took the form of an automobile "honkin" outside Jimmy Carter's re-election campaign office. In Nashville, a 500-lb. pig with BIG OIL painted on its side was led to city hall to munch slops from a dish labeled AMERICAN WEALTH. In Washington D.C., elderly citizens bused in to join a picket line outside the American Petroleum Institute.

In more than 100 cities and towns in 35 states last week, hundreds, and in some cases thousands, of demonstrators joined in the biggest protest ever against what the country is targeting as "Big Oil." They voiced fears of a winter of low temperatures and high fuel costs, passed out "Big Oil Discredit Cards" and waved banners declaring, "I don't want to freeze in the dark." For most, the principal peeve was not gasoline prices or petroleum industry profits but the 60% rise in the cost of heating oil in the past 2 1/2 years.

Whether justified or not, the Big Oil protest, which was sponsored by a number of diverse labor and political groups came at an odd time. As it happened the most visible oil price gougers last week were not the oil companies but some of the more militant price hawks in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Iraq, Libya and Iran all announced boosts of 10% or more in the overall cost of their crude, and other producers seem likely to follow suit. What really alarmed oil consumers was that the Libyan and Iranian rise, like that announced by Mexico a week before but unlike those announced by Iraq or earlier by Kuwait broke through the \$23.50 per bbl. price the cartel set in June as a "ceiling" for at least six months.

This early piercing of the OPEC lid came despite an attempt by Saudi Arabia the largest oil producer, to keep the lid on. Last July, Saudi officials announced that they would raise their daily oil production during the remainder of 1979 from 8.5 million to 9.5 million bbl. Not so long ago, such an increase would have prevented unilateral price hikes. No longer. The rules of the oil game have changed.

The essential problem, as the Saudi Minister Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani admitted during a visit to Washington last week, is that OPEC has "lost control" of price levels. It is now up to the oil-consuming nations to limit price increases by curbing demand. Yamani's point is well taken. The only reason that Libya and Iran have been able to lift prices so much so soon is that, despite an international agreement earlier this year to curb imports, demand for oil

continues to grow at a time when Iran's internal problems and lack of technical expertise threaten supply cuts at any moment. In the first eight months of this year, oil imports by Japan, Italy, West Germany and France increased by between 5% and 13.2%.

Though U.S. consumption has fallen somewhat, the country's imports have also risen, though only by 1%.

Yamani argued that the U.S., the largest oil consumer, must make new efforts to expand its own domestic oil reserves while simultaneously curbing consumption. The nation's reaction to the energy problem up to now, he insisted, has ranged from "panic" to "almost absolute apathy"-he urged "drastic action" that might even include some form of rationing. Yamani further warned that harsh steps taken now would not necessarily prevent further OPEC oil price increases next year, but that a continued failure to cut demand would be an economic catastrophe.

The latest price rises are not the only bad news to come from the cartel this month. In recent weeks, it has become known that several major oil producers including Dubai and Qatar, are moving to end several large long-term supply contracts so that they can sell their crude on the spot market in the Dutch oil port of Rotterdam, where prices have far outstripped OPEC levels; they have risen from 433 per bbl. a month ago to \$40 last week. At the same time, Kuwait, Nigeria, Algeria and Venezuela have announced further oil production cutbacks, ranging from 10% to 25%, next year. The basic aim: to keep supplies tight and prices high if and when worldwide demand slumps because of a broad economic slow down in the consuming countries.

The implications of the escalation in prices and tight supplies are ominous. Last week studies by both the CIA and the Department of Energy forecast a return to shortages in the U.S. in the early 1980s. Another prediction: a rise in the basic OPEC price of crude to \$86 per bbl. by the mid-1990s. Even in the immediate future the outlook is grim. Testifying before Congress last week, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker warned that "the success of the anti-inflationary effort is very much bound up in what happens to energy. Our economy is vulnerable. Our security is vulnerable."

The dismal outlook was spelled out in blunt terms last Thursday by Jimmy Carter. Addressing delegates to a national energy conference, the President warned that "in the future, supplies are going to be shorter and prices are going to be higher." He added: "My own judgment is that

OPEC is probably producing at a maximum level, and the tendencies are toward reduced production."

This tight balance means that the consuming countries can do little but swallow further price increases and almost nothing at all to ward off the possibility of future shortages. Last week the Senate approved and passed to the House Carter's stand-by gasoline rationing plan, which now seems certain to become law; even so, it can only be used in times of severe shortages. The President also agreed to support congressional moves to grant funds to help middle- and lower-income people pay their proved by higher the Senate energy bills. A plan approved by the Senate Finance Committee last week would extend tax credits for high home heating costs to 9 million families with incomes of \$22,000 a year or less; they would get an average credit of \$62 a year, though it would be available only to homeowners using high-cost heating oil or natural gas from Canada or Mexico.

The main concern in Washington now centers on just what will happen at the oil cartel's next price meeting, to be held in Venezuela in December. Last week the current president of OPEC, the Oil Minister for the United Arab Emirates, said that he personally would prefer that there be no formal increase, but it seems much more likely that the militant producers will push through some rise, perhaps to the \$25 or \$26 level.

As worrisome as the price situation is the fact that the OPEC countries are once again speaking openly of wielding the "oil weapon" for geopolitical purposes. In his Thursday address, Carter buttressed a call for greater emphasis on conservation with a warning that the U.S. must be able to protect itself from nations "like Libya, who in time of crisis cut back on production for political punishment, or harassment or perhaps even blackmail."

In fact, the cutback weapon was being waved last week by other, more influential, OPEC governments. Iraq's President Saddam Hussein said in a Baghdad speech that the Arab world is "threatened by fragmentation more than ever before," and declared that the threat of a new oil embargo would remain the Arabs' chief weapon against their enemies. Yamani himself did not hesitate to drop some hints of a direct link with U.S. Middle East policy. Said he: "If we have peace in the area, you will be amazed at how many beautiful and healthy results you can get from that, including in the field of oil." Translation: the cost of crude oil will increasingly be reckoned in terms of diplomatic cooperation as well as dollars.

Economic Restraints Blamed for Lack of Women Athletes

The Sudbury Star
Tuesday March 7, 1972

Women's athletics in Canada are behind the eight-ball of economic restraints and social adversity. Canada's Olympian track star Abby Hoffman said Monday night at Laurentian University, as she was guest speaker at a special lecture for physical education students

Previous to the late 1920's she noted, athletics has been the domain of the sons and of the wealthy. Then it became a matter of mass participation. In the late 1920s and early 1930s, she said, it was the heyday of women's athletic prowess in Canada.

So strong was the acceptance of women's sport at that time, it was not uncommon for their basketball games to be broadcast live by radio and to have equal place in the newspapers she noted.

The was prior to the effects of the depression on

women's athletics and general participation in society. At this time, they began to get frowns from society and pressure to become more sedate.

"Now that girls are playing the same rules as the boys, people tend to think they always played that ridiculous two or three bounce game, but they used to play the same as the boys," she said.

Then came the war and women went to work in the factories and there was no time for sports.

Since the war most girls drop out of sports by the ages of 15 or 16 claimed Miss Hoffman and go on the market to catch themselves a bread-winning husband, because that is what society expects from them.

The subordinate position of women in athletics, she said, is reflected in the fact they often get the hand-me-downs from boys sports; most of the top competitors are coached by men; and there is no encouragement to excel.

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Voyageurs vs. Moscow Selects cont...

Winning Margin
The Voyageurs' head coach Jack Porter was also displeased with the final score.

"I didn't think they showed us that they were three goals better than us," claimed Porter. "I thought we deserved a 3-3 tie but we didn't score when we had a man advantage."

The winning margin came in the second period during the first six minutes as Alexander Martynyuk score at 1.49 and Viktor Shalimov did likewise at 5.51. At that point the game Laurentian's checking has subsided and the Russian's were having an easy time, out shooting Laurentian 12-1 in the first nine minutes.

Voyageurs' fate appeared sealed and the question was "will it be a romp for Moscow?"

Then, with Alexander

Volchenkov sitting out a five-minute spearing penalty Bill Best tore off the seal and renewed the hometown fans' hopes with a goal at 5.48 of the third period.

It was hope fanned by Yury Shatalov being banned from the game by referee Jim Ramsay the Soviets playing two-men shot for two minutes.

Defensive Efforts

However, Krivolapov, aided by a fine defensive effort, held Laurentian off the score sheet. Krivolapov got help particularly from Alexander Filippov who acted as a human shield, throwing himself in the path of Voyageurs shots.

Then Titov and Vladamir Popov netted two quick goals to end the games scoring, and the Laurentian hopes.

Following the game, Voyageurs coach Boris Mayrov

described the game as a good one and that the play has not been too rough. He also said Laurentian had been the best team his squad had played so far in the eight game series they engaged in. They next meet London Knight and the Toronto Malboros, of the O.H.A Jr. League.

Astafyev and Terkhin, who played against University of Toronto Blues team and a team of Quebec universities players in Montreal last year, said they considered the kinds of game played against Laurentian superior to the two played last year, noting the different in tactics.

One tactic, which paid off, was killing penalties according to the book with a perfect box formation or triangle. The Russians failed to score when they has a man advantage.

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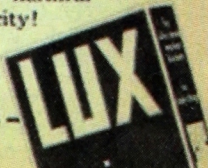
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